

RAILROAD CHIEFS WILL SUBMIT NEW PROPOSAL TO-DAY

Hold to Demand for Arbitration, Which Employees Oppose.

WANT ISSUES LEFT TO I. C. C. OR OTHER BODY

If Wage Increase Is Justified, Will Consent for Finding to Be Retroactive.

DRAFT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Heads of Brotherhoods Warn President Men Will Not Wait Longer Than To-Night.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—After the heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods threatening a nation-wide strike had gone to the White House to-day with a warning that their men would not wait longer than to-morrow night for a reply from the railroad executives to President Wilson's suggestion that an eight-hour day be adopted, the executives to-night agreed upon a counterproposal to be submitted to the President to-morrow. This plan, holding to the demand for arbitration, which the employees have declared they unilaterally oppose, proposes:

That the question of an eight-hour day is not directly connected with the matter at issue, and that there is a difference between an actual eight-hour day and an eight-hour day as a basis for pay.

That questions of increases of wages are indisputable questions which should be settled by arbitration.

That the present demands of the railmen be submitted to arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or some board to be created by the President or in some other way.

AGREE THAT FINDING WILL BE RETROACTIVE

That if the arbitrating board finds wage increases should be granted, their finding will be retroactive, and the increase will take effect from the time the arbitration began.

That a fund shall be created by the railroads to provide for this contingency, the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep the accounts that will be necessary, and the arrangement to continue in force for a time not yet determined upon, the men agreeing that during the period of arbitration there shall be no further demands nor any attempt to strike.

A draft of this agreement was submitted to-night by the committee of eight presidents who have been constantly at work upon its various phases for a week. There was some discussion, but only one vote was taken, and by the sixty presidents and the managers approved the draft. Some slight additions to the phraseology are to be made, and the final draft presented at another meeting to-morrow morning. From that meeting the report is expected to be taken to President Wilson. It was said to-night this will be the final report of the executives.

"It puts the issue squarely up to the men," was the way one official phrase it.

CRISIS IN SITUATION EXPECTED BY NOON TO-DAY

The crisis in the situation is expected by noon to-morrow, when the President has an engagement to see the brotherhood leaders.

While the executives said that while the proposal would not give them more than 20 per cent increase in wages, provided for, in effect, in President Wilson's plan, it probably would give an increase of over 10 per cent. The proposal, in its tentative form, covered three typewritten pages. After the vote several of the executives made suggestions, which the committee of eight probably will include in the final draft.

Throughout the discussion the executives took the position that the question of the eight-hour day was entirely one of wages, rather than of principle. They said to-night they never had voted formally on President Wilson's plan as a whole, but that all of their discussion had shown that it could not be accepted in its entirety. The plan now agreed on will be the first presented by the executives since the negotiations began.

Leaders of the brotherhoods could not be reached to-night for discussion of the railroad's proposals, but among the men the sentiment was plainly against the idea of arbitration. The fact, however, that the brotherhoods have made an appeal was taken as an encouraging sign that this might form the basis for further negotiations. One of them said as a consequence he expected the discussion to continue until the middle of next week, or possibly longer.

MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO FORECAST RECEPTION

Although the railroad presidents would not attempt to forecast how their counterproposal would be received by the men, some of them were inclined to believe that the brotherhoods would decide that much had been conceded, and that it would be a losing fight to hold out for their original demands.

Statements were issued to-night by President Howard Elliott, of the New Haven, and R. H. Ashton, of the Chicago and Northwestern. President Ashton said that in 1910 the amount of wages paid train employees for each 1,000 tons of freight moved one mile was \$6.4 cents, while in 1914 it was 61 cents, an increase of 23 per cent.

On Wednesday, evidence of unrest among the committee of 640 became so apparent that their leaders considered the situation grave, and it required

Plan Adjournment End of Next Week

Administration Leaders to Ignore All Threats About Special Bills.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Congress is getting ready to adjourn next Friday, if possible, ignoring all threats of members to pass special bills for consideration over protests of administration leaders.

It is expected that a joint resolution to provide for adjournment on Friday evening will be submitted to both houses next week, as soon as the general deficiency appropriation bill has passed the House, probably on Tuesday. Democratic leaders declare the resolution will be adopted, and this will operate to check a threatened prolonged fight in the Senate over the Owen corrupt practices bill.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, intends to seek another opportunity to pass his immigration bill.

To clear the way for adjournment, Majority Leader Kitchen sent urgent telegrams to-day to all House absentees, asking that they return at once for the final action of the session. In the Senate it is planned to lay aside the revenue bill to pass the deficiency appropriation bill as soon as it gets through the House.

"When that is done," said Senator Simmons, "all general debate will halt, and it will be rushed through."

If anything should happen to prevent adjournment next Friday, it will be necessary for Congress to stay over until the following week, as President Wilson will be in New Jersey Saturday receiving formal notification of his nomination for re-election.

WOMAN SHOTS CAPTAIN IN GEORGIA STATE GUARD

Instantly Kills Officer in His Tent, Whom She Accuses of Having Wronged Her.

HELD FOR COUNTY GRAND JURY

Federal Government Makes No Effort to Assume Jurisdiction in Case. Dead Soldier's Body Will Be Taken to Atlanta Under Military Escort.

MACON, GA., August 25.—Captain Edgar J. Sprattling, of F Company, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Georgia, was shot and killed in his tent at the State mobilization camp near here to-day by Mrs. H. C. Adams, an Atlanta woman, who, according to officers at the camp, accused Captain Sprattling of having wronged her.

At the Bibb County Jail Mrs. Adams asserted that Sprattling, who was a physician, had caused her to shoot him because of attentions paid her while she was under treatment at his office.

Mrs. Adams, who is about thirty years old, came from her home in Atlanta to-day and, going to the State camp, inquired the way to Captain Sprattling's tent. Reaching the tent, she asked the officer, it is said, if he answered in the affirmative, she fired twice from a small-caliber pistol, both shots taking effect.

The woman, according to Lieutenant Samuel Kisor, of F Company, who seized her a moment later, cried out as she fired, "You have ruined my home!"

Mrs. Adams's husband is employed at a laundry in Atlanta, according to information received here.

Captain Sprattling was one of the most popular officers in the regiment, and was well known in medical and social circles in Atlanta.

Flags were placed at half-mast in the State camp to-night and preparations were made to take the officer's body to Atlanta under military escort.

At the coroner's inquest to-night the jury held that Mrs. Adams fired the shot that killed the officer and ordered her held in custody for trial on a charge of murder. The Federal government made no effort to assume jurisdiction in the case.

WILSON STANDS BY RUBLEE

Will Give Him Another Recess Appointment as Soon as Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—President Wilson has decided to keep George Rublee on the Federal Trade Commission by making another recess appointment as soon as Congress adjourns, and to renew the night before the Senate in December for Mr. Rublee's confirmation.

Since March, 1915, Mr. Rublee has been serving as a member of the commission without compensation, the Senate allowing one session to pass without acting and finally rejecting the nomination because the nominee was "personally obnoxious" to Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the Republican leader.

Mr. Rublee tendered his resignation several weeks ago, but was urged by the President to withhold it.

SETS NEW JULY RECORD

American Foreign Trade During Month \$40,000,000 More Than in Same Period Last Year.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—American foreign trade during July amounted to \$40,000,000 more than in the same month last year, and set a new July record. It was \$72,000,000 less, however, than the total for June, which was the record month in the country's history.

July imports were \$183,000,000, a decrease of \$63,000,000 compared to June. Exports were \$446,000,000, or \$19,000,000 less than in June. The year completed with July set a new yearly record in foreign trade, with exports and imports totaling \$6,748,000,000, compared to \$6,540,000,000 for the twelve months preceding.

DANIELS ANSWERS GARDNER CHARGES

Secretary of Navy Refutes Assertions of His Chief Critic in Congress.

JOINS IN MAINE CAMPAIGN

Marks Entry of Cabinet Officer Into Fight for Wilson's Re-Election.

MILBRIDGE, ME., August 25.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels delivered here to-night the first of a series of speeches he will make in this State during the next few days, which mark his entry into the campaign for the re-election of President Wilson. While he touched on other topics to some extent, Mr. Daniels devoted himself particularly to answering charges made by Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, who has been the secretary's chief critic in Congress.

Mr. Daniels referred to a series of thirteen questions regarding the administration of the navy which Mr. Gardner propounded to the secretary in a letter, saying that all of them had been asked by Mr. Gardner and answered satisfactorily by the Navy Department many times.

"There are no doubt people who are able to ask more questions than Mr. Gardner," the secretary said, "but I doubt if any one has asked the same questions so many times without paying the slightest attention to the answers. I have done everything but sing them to him, and while goodness knows I am no singer, if I thought that by so doing I could get him to stop asking questions long enough to listen to the answers, I would gladly set them to music."

LETTER FROM DIRECTOR OF GUNNERY EXERCISES

Answering one of Mr. Gardner's questions, which alleged that twelve of the twenty-one battleships in the fleet recorded unsatisfactory results in the 1914 target practice, the secretary produced a letter from Captain C. P. Plunkett, director of gunnery exercises, who said of his own knowledge of no time during that period when the enemies of our country had more to fear from the batteries of our fleet than they have to-day.

Captain Plunkett added that by direction of the secretary, the widest possible publicity would be given to the battle practice of a political party, "I do not sympathize with this form of criticism," the gunner director wrote, referring to Mr. Gardner's question, "and believe that it will undermine the confidence of the people in the fleet and the confidence of the fleet people in their ships and in the officers who are charged with the responsibility for the preparation of the fleet for war."

"On the floor of Congress," Mr. Daniels continued, "Mr. Gardner said he wished he could have the opinion of the official observer on our battleships as to their target practice. I read him his opinion. These are not my words, but those of a political party, civil appointee of a political party, they are uttered with full knowledge of his responsibility by one of the highest officers of the navy and an expert on these subjects."

STATEMENT WITHOUT SHADOW OF FOUNDATION

"Never before in the history of the fleet have such scores been made as last winter at Guantanamo. The long-range battle practice was the distance of the recent naval actions abroad. The score by the American navy is higher than made in any of these battles. The fleet has hit the mark better last year and this year than ever before."

"I do not claim credit for the shooting. My part was in seeing that the Meyer system must be radically changed, in putting the most competent men in the navy in charge of it, and backing them up to the limit. As long as criticism was leveled at my administration of the navy I did not care to make any answer, for I knew results would be a complete repudiation, but when the criticisms reflect upon the efficiency of the fleet, when everybody who knows anything about it knows what has been accomplished in hitting the mark, my duty to the officers and men who have made this splendid record is to declare that these statements are without the shadow of foundation."

"Quite as gratifying as the marked improvement is the wonderful enthusiasm in officers and men who are resolved to make a better showing in the fall practices. This Congress has dealt generously with the navy. The navy is every day becoming more fit, fully justifying the confidence of the American people in their reliance upon it."

ANOTHER QUESTION DEALS WITH TYPE OF TORPEDOES

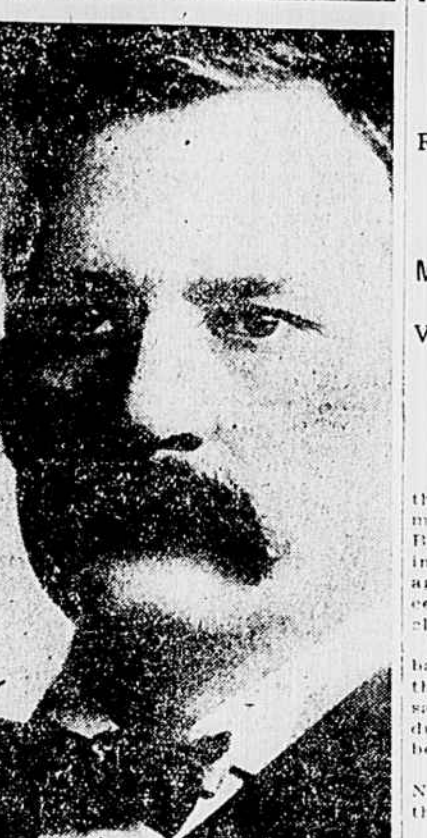
Another question dealt with the type of torpedoes with which battleships were equipped, Mr. Gardner asserting that those in use in 1914 had been declared obsolete. He asked if the secretary knew this when he issued his 1914 report.

"We not only knew it, but were already manufacturing long-range torpedoes to take their places," Mr. Daniels said, adding that these facts had also been contained in his own report, and that of the chief of ordnance to which Mr. Gardner referred.

"I am also able to inform him," he continued, "that since then all the dreadnoughts in commission have been equipped with these new torpedoes."

The secretary refuted Mr. Gardner's assertions that there had been undue delay in the completion of navy ships of various types now under construction. Labor conditions made it difficult to hasten this work, he said, but the department was doing all in its power in this regard, and had plans for the 1917 ships ready before Congress had passed the appropriation bill authorizing their construction.

Ends 20 Years Service



REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAY.

CONGRESSIONAL CAREER OF HAY COMES TO CLOSE

Leaves House With Expectation of Never Entering It Again as Member.

TAKES JUDGESHIP OCTOBER 2

Resignation From Lower Branch to Take Effect on September 30. Quits After Twenty Years of Service a Poor Man.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The congressional career of Representative James Hay, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and the central figure in the bitter preparedness controversy, came to an end to-day, practically speaking.

The House this afternoon passed the army appropriations bill with the revised articles of war as approved by the Senate and the President. Shortly thereafter Mr. Hay left the House chamber with the expectation of never entering it again as a member of Congress. To-morrow he will go to his home at Madison, Va., where he will rest a month before taking his seat on the United States Court of Claims on October 2.

Mr. Hay's resignation as a member of the House will take effect on September 30. As Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, Mr. Hay does not expect to return to Washington for congressional duty. He has closed up all his work in his committee, and removed his personal effects from his office at the Capitol.

According to his friends, Mr. Hay will leave Congress a poor man. He first came to Washington twenty years ago, and although he has never had any opposition for re-nomination without his own party, he has found that politics is a poor business in which to accumulate a competence for old age. Mr. Hay's colleagues declare that the fact he quits Congress without a dollar after twenty years' service is one of the greatest compliments which can be paid him.

Mr. Hay's experience is not unlike that of many of his predecessors in the House. Only a member of Congress knows of the hundreds of demands made upon them for contributions for charitable and other objects in their districts which cannot be refused. It is said that Mr. Hay seldom turned down a request to help a worthy object.

Mr. Hay was the central figure in the bitter controversy which has raged in Congress during the past eight months over the question of strengthening the army and the navy. He started out as a strong opponent to the "better preparedness" legislative program, as launched by the administration, but when the final showdown came he went over to the President and gave his support to the administration.

Something in Store for Sunday Readers

"Enemies of To-Day, Enemies After the War Is Over," a masterful description of the madness which now holds Europe, by Max Nordau, celebrated writer.

"Our Baron Astor's Supporters," the story of an amusing blunder by our most famous American expatriate.

"The Adventure of the Jealous Wife," a thrilling chapter from the life of Beatrice Fairfax.

"Why Explosives Do Such Crazy Things," an after-study of the Black Tom disaster.

"Surprising Facts About Lincoln," some unwritten history, in which ancient rumors are retold and explained.

"The Grip of Evil," another installment of this heart-grinding serial story of modern social conditions.

An expose of prison tortures and barbarities in New York against which Warden Osborne is fighting.

Lady Duff Gordon, an illustrated page for the women, describing the new fall fashions.

These are only a few of the interesting features which will be found in Sunday's issue of

The Times-Dispatch

Leave an order to-day for your copy.

HEAR THAT BREMEN IS CAUGHT IN NET

Report of Loss of German Submarine Credited in German Circles.

MANY WEEKS OVERDUE HERE

Wild Demonstration Greets Arrival of the Deutschland in Bremen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 25.—The story that the German submarine merchantman Bremen had been captured by the British, reported by passengers arriving to-day on the Baltic and a week ago on the Andania, is generally accepted as true in German official circles here.

While men close to the German embassy deny that any official news of the capture has been received, they say the Bremen is many weeks overdue, and they believe she has either been captured or sunk.

The submarine which is expected at New London any day is the Amerika, they admitted.

A British officer here on Admiralty service stated on his arrival to-day on the Baltic that the Bremen was caught in a steel net in the Strait of Dover on August 2. He declined to permit the use of his name, but Captain Finch, commander of the Baltic, admitted that he, too, had heard the news in Liverpool.

PROPELLER BECOMES ENTANGLED IN STEEL NET

According to the officer's story, the Bremen submerged when nearing the danger zone in the Strait of Dover. Her propeller became entangled in a steel net and her stern sank, forcing her bow above the surface.

In that position she was sighted by a British patrol-boat, which ran alongside and took off the thirty-three members of the crew, who were all alive. Two were dead.

After vainly trying to extricate the wreck from the net the patrol-boat steamed for Dover with her prisoners.

The reason the British government has remained silent about the Bremen's capture, the officer added, is that it hopes to capture the Amerika, which is believed the Amerika has proceeded to the north of Scotland, where a flotilla of patrol-boats and fishing vessels with nets are spread out on watch.

The Bremen was also supposed to have been towed into Deal harbor by a British cruiser.

WILD DEMONSTRATION GREETED THE DEUTSCHLAND

BERLIN, August 25 (via London, 8:35 P. M.).—The city and southwestern district of London were bombarded on Thursday night by German airships, an official statement issued by the War Office to-day says. Batteries at Harwich and Folkestone also were attacked, says the statement, which adds that "everywhere very good effects were observed."

ONLY ONE OF ZEPPELINS REACHES OUTSKIRTS OF LONDON

LONDON, August 25.—Eight persons were killed and thirty-six injured in the Zeppelin raid last night. It was announced officially to-day. One hundred bombs were dropped. One Zeppelin reached the outskirts of London.

FORMER SPEAKER CANNON "JONAH" IN TARIFF BLAME

Minority Leader Gallinger Criticizes Progressive Republicans for His Overthrow.

VIGOROUS REPLY BY GRONNA

First Clash of Session Between So-Called Progressives and Republicans Occurs in Senate—Democratic Law Assailed.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The first clash of the session between so-called old-line Progressives and Republicans occurred in the Senate to-day. Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, criticized progressive Republicans for the overthrow of former Speaker Cannon and attacks on the late Senator Aldrich, drawing a vigorous reply from Senator Gronna.

Senator Gallinger declared that certain Republicans who had sown seeds of discontent over the Dingley tariff, those former Speaker Cannon as the victors, and those who had taken the blame, at that they preached the false theory that the high cost of living was due to the Dingley tariff.

Senator Gronna insisted that the tariff had nothing to do with the overthrow of Cannon, and that he was attacked only to end an era of autocratic domination of the House. He also hotly denounced inferences that progressive Republicans had at that time demonstrated free-trade tendencies, and charged that Republicans of the "Old Guard" had sought to subject the farmers of the country to free trade in agricultural products.

REPUBLICANS HOLD FLOOR THROUGHOUT DISCUSSION

Republicans held the floor throughout the day's discussion. Senator Gallinger predicted a return of the country to the protective-tariff policy, and assailed the Underwood tariff in unreserved terms.

"The history of the ten months during which the Underwood act was operative under normal conditions," said he, "is sufficient to justify our predictions, and to further put the stamp of disapproval upon the law, which, but for the war, would have ruined most of the industries of the United States."

"The record is certainly a terrible indictment against the Democratic party, and it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to predict that never again will such an industrial catastrophe occur as was brought about by this minority-elected administration."

Sensor McCumber sought through expert statistics to show that, but for the war in Europe the business of the United States would have been demoralized.

STRIKE OUT STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES

The Democrats of the Finance Committee to-day agreed to strike from the bill the proposed stamp tax on insurance policies, against which there has been a flood of protests. Senator Overman introduced amendments to provide that the proposed 5 per cent tax on manufacturers of materials entering into the making of munitions, and especially on gunpowder, should not apply to agricultural products. The amendment is designed especially to exempt cotton, which is used in the manufacture of munitions, from the proposed tax.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING DEAD

End of Aged Prelate Not Unexpected, and Members of Family Are at Beside.

PEORIA, ILL., August 25.—Archbishop John Lancaster Spalding, who had been in failing health for the last two weeks, died here this afternoon.

The end was not unexpected, and members of the archbishop's family were at his bedside. The archbishop was seventy-six years old.

Physicians in attendance report that the recent heat wave left the aged prelate in a weakened condition, and his decline was rapid.

He had been ill for a number of years, having suffered a paralytic stroke in 1908.

London Bombarded by German Airships

"Everywhere Very Good Effects Were Observed," Says German Statement.

BERLIN, August 25 (via London, 8:35 P. M.).—The city and southwestern district of London were bombarded on Thursday night by German airships, an official statement issued by the War Office to-day says. Batteries at Harwich and Folkestone also were attacked, says the statement, which adds that "everywhere very good effects were observed."

The statement reads:

"Thursday night several naval dirigibles attacked the southern portion of the English east coast, bombarding the city and southwestern district of London, batteries at the naval vantage points of Harwich and Folkestone, and numerous vessels at the wharf at Dover. Everywhere very good effects were observed."

"All the airships, both going and returning, were heavily, but unsuccessfully, shelled by numerous guard forces. During their attack they were fired on by anti-aircraft batteries. All have returned."

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT SOUTH OF THE SOMME

German Assault Near Captured Village Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

MAY INDICATE EXTENSION OF OFFENSIVE FROM ESTREES TO LASSIGNY.

ENEMY LINES HEAVILY SHELLED

Russians Resume Their Advance Along Entire Turkish Front.

LONDON, August 25.—Although the Germans made a heavy attack last night in the Maurepas sector, north of the Somme, the French hold on Maurepas village, complete occupation of which by French troops was reported last night, has not been shaken, according to this afternoon's official bulletin from Paris.

The assault delivered against hill 121, near Maurepas, was repulsed with heavy loss to the Germans, the statement declares.

Intimations in press dispatches of a possible extension of the French offensive south of the Somme for a distance of thirty miles, from Estrees to Lassigny, seem further borne out by to-day's official announcement of the continuation of heavy bombardment in that sector. The German lines in the vicinity of Lassigny and Roye are being heavily shelled.

The Germans have attempted a new blow at the French at the point of the famous St. Mihiel salient. This salient, just far into the French line south-east of Verdun, and has been the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in France. The force of the German blow carried them into the French trenches, but, Paris says, they were ejected immediately by a counter-attack.

Dispatches from Petrograd announce that the Russians have resumed their advance along the entire Turkish front. Their armies in Southern Armenia have recently shown marked recuperative power after severe reverses, advancing rapidly and recouping Mush. The evacuation of Bitlis, twelve miles southeast of Lake Van, by the Turks is now reported.

Apparently, from the French statement, the allied troops do not plan an advance on the right wing, as British cavalry detachments are reported to have destroyed bridges over the Angora River. On the left wing, Paris reports "appreciable" progress for the Serbians and the capture of several hundred prisoners at the center, where the main effort of the allies is expected, heavy artillery action is taking place, but there is no report of infantry operations.

RENEWED OFFENSIVE BY GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

The full on the eastern front continues, but the renewed offensive by Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia is growing in extent. The recent fighting in the region of Lake Van is described in Petrograd as a crushing blow to the Turks, and Russian military critics predict the resumption of the grand duke's advance toward Asia Minor.

GERMANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS

PARIS, August 25.—The French gains on the Somme front, in the vicinity of Maurepas, yesterday were followed by a heavy German counterattack last night. The official report issued to-day says the Germans were repulsed with heavy loss.

The German assault was delivered against hill 121, near Maurepas. Heavy shelling of the German lines continued in the region of Lassigny and Roye.

On the Verdun front, the Germans attacked Fleury in the night, but were unsuccessful.

The statement follows:

"North of the Somme, our troops consolidated themselves during the night on the ground captured north and northwest of Maurepas. South of the village the Germans made a sharp counterattack against hill 121, occupied by our troops. Mowed down by our artillery and machine-gun fire, the enemy was unable to approach our lines at any point, and suffered heavy losses. Some sixty prisoners, including two officers, fell into our hands. The total of unaccounted prisoners taken in this sector since yesterday is more than 350."

"Between the Aves and the Aisne the artillery fighting was rather spirited in the night in the regions of Roye, Lassigny and Moulin-Sous-Toutvent."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy's artillery displayed great activity, as did ours, in the region of Thiaucourt. Toward 2 o'clock this morning the Germans made an attempt against the village of Fleury, which failed utterly."

"In the forest of Apremont there was a rather lively bombardment of our trenches. This was followed by an attempted attack, which was stopped by our curtain of fire."

"Near Chauvencourt an enemy surprise attack against one of our small posts failed under our fire."

"One of our pilots yesterday brought down a German biplane, which fell near Gremy, northeast of Nancy."

BULGARIANS BEING PUSHED BACK TOWARD FRONTIER

LONDON, August 25.—Successes against the Bulgarians along the line of the Serbian front in Macedonia are reported in the Serbian official statement of August 23. The statement declares that the Bulgarian center was yielding to the Serbian pressure, and that the positions previously designated